RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, September 10, 1847.

"If Santa Anna and Paredes are advised of the order of our administration to take from Gen. Taylor a part of his command, once more, and to leave him to act on the defensive, it is not improbable that the Mexican army will be withdrawn from the capital and marched in pursuit of Old Rough and Ready."

The above sentence, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the last Baltimore Patriot, and which is most unjustifiable, inasmuch as the writer must have seen the Union's unmistakeable denial of the statement, is but a continuation of the desperate Whig game of denouncing the Administration "without a why or wherefore," in the teeth of incontestible facts. The Whig press have swept on in their mad career of attempting to convict the President of the basest and most criminal conduct. Not many months since they hinted with all the confidence of certainpolitical rival, had planned the infamous design of yielding up Gen. Taylor and his army to the myrmidons of Santa Anna on the field of Buena country. Still, they attempt to palm off upon the officer, had robbed General Taylor of a portion of his force, so as to keep him in the back ground and swell the aspirations of General of many of the leaders of the Whig party. Their and madness. The Union asks, with as much directness as is proper under the circumstances, public life. "Will these fault-finders never cease to abuse the administration without authority or foundation? Suppose it should turn out that the General himself had, three months ago, advised that his line should be a defensive one, and that all the available troops should be thrown into the other column of the army; what would they then say to their blunders ?"

EXTENSION OF THE LOUISA RAIL-ROAD.

Not being present ourselves, and the question contained in any of the papers, though we sup- rious principles of the Democratic party. ply the omission of a notice of Mr. Gilmer's remarks from the Republican:

"Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion on the original resolutions and substitute, and undertook to satisfy those present, that while they ought to subscribe liberally to carry on the proposed im-provements, it was inexpedient for them to express an opinion in layor of one route or the other. He confessed himself unprepared to decide in layor of the Southern or Northern route, but introduced to the meeting such tacis, in regard to the advantages of the former, as he had been able to gather from reliable data.

The Northern route had not yet been surveyed, or at least no report had been made, while the Southern route had been examined by a competent Engineer, and an estimate of cost for con-struction of road and tunnelling the mountain

had been made public.

Mr. G. contended, (while he did not wish to be regarded as the peculiar patron of the South-ern route, unless it should prove to be the better,) that no one could give the Northern route a preference over the Southern, without first seeing the Engineer's report on the latter, or having a corwhat he could ascertain, (said Mr. G.) million present lights before him, the difference in the present lights before him, ost would be very material, and that was a matter worthy consideration.

Having addressed the meeting for an hour, ac-cording to arrangement, Mr. G. gave way to those who were to follow him.

Of the address of Thomas L. Beazley, Esq., the several papers speak most approvingly. The Republican says that he "acquitted him-

self with great credit; and he satisfied the meeting, by his zeal in the cause, that the Northern route had an unwavering triend in him. He regarded the present as the acceptable time, and the people of Richmond should be heard, trumpet-"Mr. B. having concluded, and the hour being

late, the vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Mayo, which, however, had been slightly amended by Mr. Neison. The substitute of Mr. Mayo was adopted by a very decided vote, and will be published in the reported proceedings of the meeting.

"On motion of Captain Wm. M. Fulton, th meeting adjourned to meet, at the same place, on the 16th inst., to hear reports of Committees appointed to wait on every citizen in Richmond to subscribe for stock in the Louisa Railroad.

We have rarely seen the popular current run so high, on any question, as it seemed to run in favor of the 'Northern Route' on Tuesday night." We cannot doubt, from what we see and hear, that a very large majority of the citizens of Rich-

mond preponderates in favor of the Northern

ILLINOIS.

The convention to amend the constitution of this State adjourned on the 25th August,-Among its proceedings we notice the following. It has made it the duty of the Legislature, by a vote of 92 to 43, at its first session under the amended constitution, to pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in that State. They are also to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the owners of slaves from the introduction of slaves into the State for the purpose of setting them free. The election of Judges has been given to the people. For those of the Supreme Court the State is divided into three districis. Another attempt was made, a few days before the adjournment, to submit the question to the people whether the Legislature should or yeas 68, nays 69. The Constitution which has been framed by the Convention has yet to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Wm. E. M. Word, Esq., in a very pertinent address, announces his withdrawal from the Fincastle Democrat, which he has for some time conducted with spirit and ability. He has sold out his interest to his junior partner, John Wilson, Esq., whose well written salutatory appears in the last Democrat. He announces himself a zealous champion of extended education, and of the development of the vast resources of Virginia, by a judicious system of Internal Improvements, few in number, but "connecting prominent points and traversing her territory in suitable directions, by which she would be vastly the gainer, and

works at little expense and to great profit," The Democrat will continue a "faithful and fearless" advocate of Democratic principles and measures. Its Editor defines his position as fol-

lows: Ba"Believing that men of like principles can only secure the success of those principles by consul-tation and union, it will be my purpose to advocate the selection of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the approaching election, by a well-organized National Convention; and be the chosen candidate who he may, if he is only true to Republican principles and true to the South, he shall receive the support which my humble abi-

We wish the Democrat abundance of success! It has done our cause much service. Long may it continue to disseminate the truth among the beautiful valleys and mountains of Western Vir-

We have rarely experienced more regret, than

der. It is only within a few days past that we f had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. C., which but heightened the regard and esteem we had entertained for him, based upon an attentive and grateful observation of his editorial course. A native of the Granite State, and fully imbued with her stern Republican principles and energy of character, while yet a youth, he left his home and friends in the East, and pitched his tent in Fredericksburg; and here we quote his own words, as containing a fine morale

for our own young men : "Just five years ago the Recorder was established. The enterprize was thought to be ha-zardous; and for myself a comparative stranger, young in years, with some prejudicies to en-counter, without experience, without a cordon of friends upon whom I had a right to rely—it of friends upon whom I had a right to rely—it was haz ardous. Each encouraging hope of success was answered by ten predictions of failure; and as I recur to that, and subsequent periods, and weigh the then undeveloped obstacles in my path—it looks like an act of temerity which I shall not be likely soon to reneal. Vet looks shall not be likely soon to repeat. Yet, to the fears of its friends and, possibly, the hopes of its tears of its friends and, and fail—is the Recorder in-debted perhaps, for its present existence. The strange confidence I always felt, was thereby deepened into inflexible resolution, and I have la-bored with no reference to personal interest ex-cept as that might be identified with the ultimate triumph of the enterprise." That his generous and devoted efforts have been

crowned with abundant success, we have too many proofs, for one moment to doubt. In the ty, that the President, with the view of removing a hundred subscribers, and it has now nearly or quite eight hundred. We take great pleasure, moreover, in giving high credit to Mr. Campbell's Vista. That slander was scouted by the whole country. Still they attempt to palm off upon the country. Still they attempt to palm off upon the cause in the counties of Spottsylvania, Caroline, people another gross charge that the President, through envy and jealousy of a successful but, above all, for the triumphant result in the struggled upon the other. The knights of the Spottsylvania Congressional District last Spring | quill were equally sharp with the His motives for withdrawal at the present time are of a private and imperative character; and he ground and swell the aspirations of General scott. The Union's brief and pointed article we have already published. We deem it proper to have already published. We down the reckless himself and his party, and of carrying away with do so again-not only to put down the reckless himself and his party, and of carrying away with charge and to keep the facts before the people; him the unaffected esteem and regard of all parbut to show the disingenuous and desperate policy ties. For, while he has exhibited in the support of his principles a firmness and independence assaults are like the many headed Hydra of old. above all praise, he has always won the respect Cut them up by the roots, and another batch of of his political opponents by uniform courtesy misrepresentations will spring up, slightly varied and dignity. We wish him success in his native in form, but equally filled with political venom | State-whether as tiller of the soil, or engaged in the more active and care bringing occupation of

> Mr. Campbell concludes his Valedictory by stating: "The Recorder was never so prosperous as it is to-day; and I assure my friends, that the new firm, which will soon be announced, will be able

greatly to enhance its usefulness." We understand that this valuable paper will hereafter be conducted by S. G. Daniel, Esq., of Fredericksburg, well known for his talents and high character, and - West, Esq., also a worthy son of New Hampshire, who has recently cast his destinies on the soil of Virginia. We having excited unusual interest in this city and feel confident that they are admirably qualified elsewhere, we draw upon the Times for a sketch for the task, and that the Recorder will long conof the debate and proceedings at the great Rail- tinue to shed light upon the great questions of the road meeting on Tuesday night. It is the fullest day, and give permanence and force to the glo-

> We have omitted to state that at the late com mencement at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Judge John Tayloe Lomax, of the General Court of Virginia, whom the Fredericksburg Recorder justly describes as "a learned Judge, an upright man and an estimable citizen."

At the same time the degree of L. L. B. was conferred upon Messrs. P. Henry Aylett and William C. Rives, Jr., of Virginia-recently distinguished students at Cambridge and now practising law-Mr. Aylett in this city and Mr. Rives | aged, even when provoked by apparent ill nature in Albemarle.

Virginia and North Carolina Almanac for 1848, county. In addition to its intrinsic merits as a many valuable statistics, useful to all classes; the Judges and other State officers, Court days, members of Congress and State Legislature, &c., interspersed with racy anecdotes, moral advice, and useful suggestions in domestic economy. We of know not why it is, but we never receive this ananal visiter without being enticed into deep muyear. The past year has been a period of thrilling and momentous scenes; the records of the next year may be richly strewed with striking events. But we have no idea of boring our readers with our friend W., and to wish that he may live to publish his Almanac for many long years to come. We cannot publish "White Oak Demo-

LOUISA RAILROAD MEETING. At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Richmond to take into consideration the exten-sion of the Louisa Railroad, Gen. WM. LAMBERT (the former Chairman) called the meeting to or-der, and in the absence of Mr. Cook, the former

crats," unless the author sends us his name.

Secretary, H. W. QUARLES was appointed Sec-To the preamble and resolutions offered at the former meeting by J. H. Gilmer, Esq., the following were offered as a substitute by Jos. Mayo, Esq. Whereas, this meeting is convened at the in-stance of the friends of the Louisa Railroad, and we esteem it inexpedient to embarrass its action with other subjects of improvement, determined as we are to advance the interests of all: And whereas, with no disposition to interfere with, or even unduly to influence, the stockholders of the company, to whom the decision of the line of the proposed extension properly belongs, we cannot

on a subject of grave interest to our city and ourselves either uncalled for or inappropriate: There-Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, justice and sound policy alike require that the extension of the Louisa Railroad should be by the more Northern of the two routes suggested.

After an animated debate, in which J. H. Gilmer, Esq., Gen. Harvie, Col. Woollolk, Joseph Mayo and Thus. L. Beazley, Esqs., participated, the substitute offered by Mr. Mayo was adopted The following resolution, offered by Hugh Nel-

son, Esq, was adopted: ward be appointed by the Chairman to wait upon a clear majority of 11 over the two other candi and solicit the citizens of Richmond to take stock in the Louisa Railroad, on condition that it is should not possess the power to incorporate extended in the direction of Powell's Gap; to so-licit the like subscription, on condition that it is The Herald says: extended in the direction of Charlottesville and to subscribe generally, without respect to the direction it may be extended, and that they report to this meeting, on the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. On motion of Capt, Fulton, the meeting then djourned. WM. LAMBERT, Chm'n. adiourned. HENRY W. QUARLES, Sect'y.

In accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. Nelson, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committees;
For Jefferson Ward-George R. Peake, Rich'd O. Haskins, William Palmer, Joseph M. Car-riogton, William F. Butler and Jacob Levy. "But this is not all. The election of Mr.

For Madison Ward-J. H. Gilmer, Thomas L. Beazley, Jacob F. Barnes, Henry Exall, William Wallace and R. B. Haxall. For Monroe Ward-Fleming James, William . Allen, David J. Saunders, Peter W. Grubbs, Richie Beazley and B. Slade.

JUDGE BAYLY .- We publish to-day a lether people could connect themselves with these ter from a gentleman of Accomac, published in the Richmond Enquirer, together with the article from the Norfolk Beacon, relative to the unfortunate rencontre between Wm. Finney, Esq., and Judge Bayly. We have received assurances from the most reliable sources of information, that the statement in the Norfolk Beacon is inac curate in several particulars.

It is not true that the Methodist controversy had any thing to do with it. It is not true that Mr. Finney is a representa-

ive of the county of Accomac. It is not true that Judge Bayly has left Accomac by reason of the occurrence; but had pre-viously made all his arrangements to visit the springs as has been his custom for many years. In fact his departure from the county was delaved for several days, on account of the accifent to the steamboat Thomas Jefferson, which caused her to suspend her trips to Pongoteague; and being detained by this accident, he was present at court, and participated in the defence of a criminal on the day of the rencontre. It is not true that there is any excitement in

Accomac against Judge Bayly, but on the con-trary, public sentiment is with him, in a most

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

A Consideration of "Roune's" Reply to "King In our school-boy days we well remember a sly habit belonging to vicious boys, of thrusting pins into the tender parts of the bodies of their comrades, and then alipping away unseen, leaving the angry sufferer to look around him for the offender. It his eye chanced to rest upon some one near him to whom he was inimical, the chances were very strong, that, without word or warning, he would give him a drubbing.

The absurdities of childhood are often re-en-acted at a maturer period of life—and the very laughable attack of "Roane" apon "King Wil-liam" affords a striking illustration of the fact. The public will remember, that, some time since, a contest of fearful interest, fraught with vast importance to both the present and the fu-ture—having collaterally a decided bearing upon the interests of posterity—arose between two doughty knights of the county of King William, who, armed with guose quills of singular sharpness—equal in talent—equal in sarcasm—equal in mental vigor—equal in style and diction—waged for a long time a war which held an anxious public in great uncertainty as to its issue waged for a long time a war which neld an anxious public in great uncertainty as to its issue—
Fortunately for society, these knights were not material beings, for they were known as the ghosts of "Bozzy" and of "Roane." Knowing that ghosts rarely possess the strength of the defunct beings whom they represent, these knights were the mere shadows of those whose illustrious names they bore. And the fight was only ended by the Editors of the Enquirer throwing down the baton of command, and closing the lists against them. The battle was a drawn one. Each ghostly knight retired from the field, moody and angry at not having had it in his power to demofirst place, the paper was commenced with two lish his adversary. But the quarrel of the very respectable citizens of King William-two gentlemen of talent. From what we have learnt, moreover, in giving high credit to Mr. Campbell's personal feelings of dislike have arisen, which vigorous pen, and bold and manly vindication of are displayed when the opportunity is offered. were equally able in their opposite ways of hand-ling the subject before them. Such equality of

signed "King William." His cheeks (no longer ghastly pate) glow with indignation—he swells with apper and exclaims, "Ah! you rascal, Bezzy, you have changed your name, but the cloven foot still betrays you." How flattering to "Roane's" sagacity must have been this discovery! The child who found out that "Mr. Smith was the father of Zebedee's children"-the man who found the mare's nest—the philosopher who defined the color of Job's blue turkey hen—the woman who knew that the cow would eat the grindstone—felt no satisfaction equal to that of "Roane" when there flashed upon him the conviction that "Bozzy" and "King William" were written by the same person. But "most blind and impotent conclusion!" "King William" had thrust his poli-tical pin into "Roane," and "Roane," thinking it must be "Bozzy," assailed that person without any provocation whatever. "King William" was not written by "Bozzy," and I with pleasure state the

Having written thus much in a strain of apparent levity, we now direct our attention more particularly to the piece signed "Roane." We have said that "King William" was not written by the author of "Bozzy." The unguarded and singular reply of "Roane" we attribute to feelings of personal dislike, when it is known that the piece in question was written by one of his warmest friends, whose motives were pure, who from youth, situation and profession, could have no interest of an improper character in the question of a Con-vention, but who was actuated alone by regard for the Democratic party—the personal allusions can have no bearing—and may be considered as impliedly withdrawn. We do not admire "Roane's" violent personal attacks upon the gendeman upon whose shoulders he placed all the sins of "King William." A mind of great strength, feelings and impulses most generous, such as we know belong to "Roane," should not permit him, at a heedless moment, to assail the character of an old and well-known citizen. Youth should have some respect for gray hairs; the impetuosity of the young man should not lead him, without great provocation, to assail the and slight injuries.

2d. That it was only after repeated caus that a "Albemante," however, is not satisfied with meeting of the citizens was obtained at last King showing that the Rockfish route should be pre-Mell'burnfree DenderThe cannones then in the nate-viz: Aylett, Boulware and Gaines. 4th. That not twenty freeholders voted for a Convention, though there may have been a larger number in the room. 5th. That in the county of King William there was a general impression, based upon the assurances of the Whigs, that there would be no Whig randidate, though the opinion "Roane" seems to have been the exception.

Without going farther into specifications, we simply say, that we do not withdraw a single sennual visiter without being enticed into deep musings upon the crowded pleasures and troubles of the past, and the uncertain events of the coming make an Asue of facts with "Roane." Our friendship would ill brook the test of a newspa-We have no love for low paper warfare, in which no credit or honor can be gained. We have other duties more important, even if our ideas of decency did not forbid the discustongued, on a matter which so deeply interested mu-ings-our sole object was to thank our old sion of a local question in a paper intended for other readers than those of King William. We have more regard for the editors of the Enquirer than to tax, too far, their long-enduring pa-tience in publishing long articles from King William. But we will say, in conclusion, that 'King William" was written by one independent in his views—no seeker for popularity—one who has received no political office, and who desires none—who trusts in the surer success of an honest profession—who, still as a freeholder of King William, takes a deep and abiding interest in all that relates to either the county or the Senatorial District to which it belongs. Did we wish to examine the article of "Roane"

closely, we might say many severe things, and retaliate, with interest, some of his attacks. having done justice to ourselves, it is not our desire uselessly, even with provocation, to injure others, and particularly a gentleman who has written whilst laboring under great delusions as o the person with whom he nom he was engaged in K:NG WILLIAM. strife.

The Union says:-"It is certain that no peremptory orders have been forwarded to Gen. If he selects and sends on two regiments from his command to Vera Cruz, it is onigem the expression of a respectful opinion uply in consequence of the discretionary orders for warded on his own suggestion, as we have al-ready noticed. We are not apprized of Gen. Taylor's wishes; but it is certain that he has not yet communicated his desire to resign the command of the army, or to return to the United

States.' DEMOCRATIC MEMBER IN RHODE ISLAND. The "Republican Herald," of Providence states, in exulting strains, the triumph of Democracy and the election of Benjamin B. Thurston Resolved, That a committee of six from each in the Western district, by a plurality of 71, and dates. It claims the election as a "victory over Whigery proper, the law-and-order amalgama-tion abolitionism, and we may add, hunkerism."

> "It is a reboke, in thunder-tones, of the Algerine spirit of Rhode Island. It is a well merited rebuke to the unprincipled men who treely offered and expended their money to corrupt our voters. It is a signal, unmistakeable rebuke of the Whig party of the country, which is striving by the basest means to disgrace our country, in the hope of disgracing our President. The importance of sent moment. It may, if well followed up by our friends elsewhere, prevent a Whig majority in the

Thurston gives new life and vigor to our party in Rhode Island. It wakes us as from sleep. It tells us what we are equal to, when we buckle on the armor in right good carnest. It gives us the privilege of clearing our lungs once more with nt of victory. It shows us there is virtue yet in the people, and that Algerine gold is not almighty. It will tell on the next spring election. It will tell in the presidential struggle of

"We are proud of this victory, because it is the free-will offering of the people. No handbills or pamphlets were issued, urging them to vote for Mr. Thurston. No committees were sent to bring them to the poils. No threats, no urgent coaxings, no bribery was resorted to, as a means of obtaining their suffrage for the Democratic condidate. Their action was voluntary, and every man acted for himself. They left their fields and their workshops for the sake of a good cause; and, in the mightiness of their own strength, met, and fought, and conquered the party which had taun ted them with former defeats, and dared them to

another struggle.
"We are proud, too, because we are proud of THE MAN who has been elected. In becoming our candidate, he sacrificed his personal interests and inclinations to gratify the wishes of his party. -Once, in good faith, he declined the nomination of his district; and he accepted it only when he was assured that every hope of the party's success depended on his acquiescence in their wishes. Then, and for the sake of Democracy, he tray, public sentiment is with him, in a most at present, when we are called upon to announce the withdrawal of James M. Campbell, Esq., from the editorship of the Fredericksburg Recording to the editorship of the Enterding to the editorship of the Fredericksburg Recording to the editorship of the Enterding to the Enterding

[From the Rockingham Register.] LOUISA RAILROAD.

GENTLEMEN: In the Richmond Enquirer, the 20th of August there is an essay, signed "Albemarle," intended to convince the public that the Louisa Railroad should be extended to Rockfish and not to Powell's Gap; and for that purpose states, "the distance from the top of the untain at Rockfish to Gordonsville is 401 miles, and from the top at Powell's Gap to Gor-donsville is 323 miles, as ascertained by the sur-veys." To what surveys "Albemarle" refers we know not; but we pronounce them to be inaccurate, and for the purpose of showing their inaccuracy, refer to the report of Col. Crezet, made the 12th of February, 1840, to the Board of Public Works, he being then Principal Engineer of the State. The report is to be found in the 25th annual report of the Beard of Public Works, page 200.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT. Estimate of the Railroad from Staunton to Gor-First Section—from Staunton to the Tunnel; distance 17 miles 2540 leet—Probable cost, including superstructure and 10 per ct. for contingencies \$362,440 tingencies, &c. Which is per mile on this section 20,000

Second Section-Tunnel 4475 feet long 297,000 -cost, all included, Third Section-From the Tunnel to the foct of the mountains, distance 7 miles 4140 feet-Cost, including superstruc-ture, and 10 per ct. for all contingen-

Which is per mile on the mountain

Fourth Section-From the foot of the mountain to the intersection with the railroad survey from Gordonsville to Charlottesville, distance 22 miles 2430 teet—Cost, all included, 15,400 Which is per mile 15,400 Fifth Section-From Charlottesville to

Gordonsville, distance 20 miles 4500 fect-Cost, as per last year's catimate, 2 Add for difference between rails, Total amount for the whole distance of

694 miles, To which must be added for depots, lo-1,785,140 comotives, cars and damages, beyond what was already included in the estimate of last year for the 5th section,

\$1,862,140 Making an aggregate of Whole distance from Staunton to Gordonsville 694 miles. Deduct from this the first section, 17 miles 2,540 feet and the one half of the second section, 2 2374 feet, in all equal to 17 miles and 1,288 yards six inches, which leaves 51 miles 1.352 yards for the distance from the centre of the Rockfish Tunnel to Gordonsville, instead of 401 miles, as asserted by "Albemarle.

"Albemarle" states the distance from the top at Powell's Gap to Gordonsville to be 324 miles.— We have no survey to show the precise distance of the latter places from each other. The distance, however, of Harrisonburg from Gordonsville is well known to be about, not more than 54 miles; and John Couty, Engineer, in his report of 31st December, 1845, to the President of the Louisa Railroad, states that Powell's Gap approaches within 28 miles of Harrisonburg; leaving 26 miles as the distance from Powell's Gap to Gor donsville. Let us, however, say that it will require two more miles to bring the road from Mr Conty's terminus to the centre of the Blue Ridge and thereby the distance is increased to 28 miles Deduct this 28 miles from the 51 miles 1,352 yards, the distance from Rock fish Gap to Gordonsville, and it leaves 23 miles 1,352 yards as the difference to the centre of the Blue Ridge between the two rouses. "Albemarle," however, states the

difference to be 8 miles! "Albemarle" states that the friends of the Albemarle route feel very confident that a report will show that there will be a vast difference in favor of the Rockfish Gap route in the expense

We are not prepared to say that the contemplated tunnel at Rockfish may not be a few hundred feet shorter than the tunnel that ought to be made and that will be made at Powell's, if the road takes that direction, for this obvious reason, that the Ridge at Rockfish as shown by Col. Crozet, cannot be more than in part tunneled. His report shows that the mountain at Rockfish must be ascended for 7 miles 4,140 feet before a point can be reached where it will be proper to commence a tunnel, and that at a cost of \$53,020 per mile; whereas, at Powell's Gap, that ap-proaching expense is almost entirely avoided, and when the railroad reaches the mountain it pas-

ing the facility and economy of approach of crossing the mountain; but he wishes to satisty the public that the trade of the Valley Virginia will be better accommodated by the Rockfish than by the Powell's route; an for that purpose contends that the citizens of the Valley opposite Powell's Gap are not desirous that the road should be extended in that direction; that some time since a meeting was held at Grove Hill, in the county of Page, at which meeting spirited resolutions were passed in tavor of the improvement of the Shenandoah river .- Now we do undertake to say that so little interest or rather expection in the improvement of the Shenandoah river is taken in the county of Rockingham, that not one tenth of the people of Rockingham ever heard of the meeting at Grove Hill, or that if they did notice it in some newspaper, that it made no more impression on them than a notice that a meeting held to resolve that the Cowpasture or Gauly rivers ought to be improved. More than thirty years ago the people of the Valley thought the Shenandoah could be improved, and for that purpose expended some 70,000 or \$80,000; but long before railroads were thought of in the United States, the stock had fallen to one-tenth or one twentieth of its original cost. And now for "Albemaric" to believe that he can satisfy the peo-ple of the Valley, when railroads are either projected or making on the banks of the Hudson. along the Ohio river, immediately parallel with the Great Erie canal, or wherever commerce requires a highway, except on the ocean, is to suppose them to be as green as the head that conceived the attempt must be. If "Albemarle" really has any great admiration for canals, and lock and dam navigation, why not stick to his first love? He has his Rivanna improvement to the very centre of his county, and his James River canal sweeping along one side; let "Albemarle" coninue to nurture and cherish these dearies. "Albemarle" calls the Shenandoah "beautiful

Shenandoah." Shenandoah and its tributaries are the most beautiful and lovely streams with which a good Providence ever ornamented and tertilized any land, and they rise and fructify, in their lovely meanders, a country that has not its superior under the broad canopy of heaven in all that constitute it desirable for a free, an independent and industrious, a bold and intelligent race of men. And this Valley wants a railroad to connect her to the greatest advantage with her Eastern breihren, and we are satisfied that it can be done to that advantage at Powell's Gap. What direction it shall take after it passes through the mountain is another question; whether it is then to be extended to Harrisonburg, to Staunton, or to cross the Valley at some intermediate point on to the West, is hereafter to be decided. If the road is to rass through Augusta and to reach Staunton, we do not hesitate to declare that we believe, if distance and expense are both taken into consideration, that the true route is per Powell's Gap. We believe, that by actual measurement, the distance will be found not to be greater than by Charlottesville, and that the expense will be much less. If the road could pass through Rockfish Cap, from there to Staun ton, or to Jennings' or Panther Gap, it would have to pass over a real corduroy but from Powell's to Staunton, to Jennings or Panther Gap, it would simply follow to any one of these points a tributary of the "beautiful Shenandeah." We do not hesitate to say that if Augusta will look at her true interest she ought to and will support the Powell's route; and at the proper time Rockingham will enter into a generous competition with her as to the future route .-If Augusta will not aid in bringing the road to Powell's, we hope she will not aid Charlottes. ville, for after all, its extension to Charlottesville is intended alone for the benefit of Charlottes-ville. Let the road but reach there and she will there bind its terminus with chains of adamant; and as that is all she wants, let her make ber own railroad from Gordonsville to Charlottes-ville. Many years ago she procured a charter to connect her with the Louisa road at Gordonsville, by the consent of the Louisa Railroad Company, and we doubt not but that Company

will still permit her to do so. "Albemarle" insinuates that the citizens of Rockingham will not take their proper quota of the stock for the extension of the road. We know they would not, if "Albemarle" could dissuade them from doing so. But he is again mistaken. Rockingham can and will take it and put it up when required. Her citizens were for some time disgusted at the little intrigues they saw, or thought they saw, to deprive them of their just rights, and of the advantages that the Legislature intended for them; but they have lately met and compared views and opinions, and determined to raise the \$40,000 that is asked of her. She has said she will raise it, and she will do it! It is true, that this is not to be done in a few hours by thirty or forty capitalists coming forward and putting down their \$1,000 or \$2,000 each. We have not these men among us; but we have what is much better—we have a thousand citizens, each of whom can and will take his 1, or 2, or 300

management she is deprived of her just rights and of what the Legislature intended for her, and the \$150,000 contributed by the State is to be exhaust the \$150,000 contributed by the State is to be exhaust the pended for the town of Charlottesville, that has so long been fed out of the public crib, the consequences will rest upon the Louisa Railroad Company. They will get their road in bad faith if extended to Charlottesville, and there it will terminate as its chizens wish and expect, for years; and the votes of Greene, of Rockingham, of Pen-dleton, of Hardy, and of many counties in the North-West will forever be lost to the cause of internal improvement; they will have ascertained to their sorrow that their liberality is never be reciprocated, and that the money which they voted to facilitate their commerce, to promote the growth and prosperity of the capital of their State, is gone like specie to the East Indies, never to return.

ROCKINGHAM.

THE LOUISA EXTENSION. The meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday

night, Sept. 7th, to consider the propositions relative to the Louisa Extension, was a crowded one, and indicated that the spirit of our people is becoming aroused to the subject. Gen. WM. LAMBERT presided, and Mr. H. W. QUARLES acted as Secretary. We were unable to reach the Hall until Mr Gilmer had concluded his argument in support of his preamble and resolutions, published by ns Tuesday morning. Mr. Jos. Mayo had offered a substitute for this proposition, declaring that the citizens of Richmond preferred the Northern route via Powell's Gap, to Harrisonburg.
Gen. Harvie followed Mr. Gilmer. He clared himself unqualifiedly in favor of the Northern route; but his advice was to subscrib:-subscribe—subscribe! for he contended that unless they went to the meeting of stockholders with the money, any opinions they might send, couched in long preambles and resolutions, would be worthless. He was a plain man-tut a "sailor He was a plain man-tut a "sailor boy;" and to his plain, common sense notions it appeared we had no right to be expressing opinions unless we accompanied those opinions with the money. Resolutions did'nt make Railroads-preambles don't make Capals-neither did pronunciamentos secure victories or terminate the war. 104,600-367,600 If they wanted railroads they must subscribe the money. He would not give \$100 subscribed to the road for the best speech of the best imported lawyer, come whence he might. Gen. H. repeated again his injunction to subscribe, with an emphasis that elicited great applause, and excited the very best humor. He was for handing round the paper at once, and there were gentlemen who seemed anxious to subscribe; but the pending propositions made it out of order. Col. Woolfork followed. He alluded to the

declaration of Mr. Gilmer, that it was important to combine the North and South, and the centre of Virginia, in the cause of Internal Improvements; and contended that the way to effect that combination was to carry the Louisa Road to Harrisonburg. To take it to Charlottesville, would forfeit the aid of the Northern portion of Virginia to the cause of Internal Improvementwhile it would cripple the resources of the James River Canal, in which so much money had been expended. Counties were brought to the support the cause last Winter by this Louisa extension scheme, which never voted a dollar for Internal Improvemen's before. These might be made permanent Internal Improvement counties, by continuing the road to Harrisonburg. The loss of these counties, and those further North who anticipate the extension of the road to the Ohio, would destroy the power of the improve-ment party, and be a death-blow to the cause.-A worse consequence would yet be the dissatisfaction of the people in the lower part of the Valley, and their demand of the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company along the Valley. A Convention, which must come at some day, would give the West the power, and the right of way to that Company through the Valley to our southwestern border, would follow as a matter of course, and then the trade of the most important part of Virginia would be lest torever to Richmond, and would go to build up a city and extend the commerce of another State. He went at some length into thi

Col. W. contended that in building railroads we should calculate on an increase of taxable property with such rapidity as to avoid the necessily of the increase of taxation to make the roads. But if the Louisa road went to Charlottesville, this increase of value would not be realized. Rickmond would not derive an increased trade from while Albemarle, having already very excellent facilities to market, would derive no new sti-mulant to production. But carry the road to Harrisonburg, and the greatest advantages would result-in giving a vast addition to the trade of TAKING TIME BY THE FORE-LOCK.

Another year has rolled around, and we have again the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt from our venerable friend, John Warrock, of his Virginia and North Carolina Almanac for 1848.

As iar as "Roane" has questioned our facts, we will say again—1st. That the people of King Which the railroad reaches the mountain it pass directly through, without tugging for nearly eight miles up the ridge, to reach a point where a tunnel may be commenced.

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2d. That it was only after repeated cans that a very convention of the country on the line, be greatly wanted them. Thus would the prevent a very convention of the country on the line, be a very convention. that Rockingham alone would supply a trade the Louisa Rail Road. The Valley would supply 1,000,000 of bushels of wheat to be brough to Richmond by his road, that now found another market. There were besides, cloverseed, buck-wheat, bacon, lime, plaster, and all the various productions of the farm. He estimated the new

> the Charlottesville route, we could look for scarce ly any addition to the trade now concentrated These views he elaborated at much length. Alluding to the spirit in favor of internal improvement in the interior, he stated that petitions would be sent to the next Legislature to authorise the people of the counties to tax themselves to build Railroads and other public works to facilitate trade. He implored the citizens to sub-scribe to the road, and he asked them to express their opinions, too, on the subject of the termi nus. It was important they should have their money, and it was important their wishes should

trade thus to be thrown into Richmond at \$2,000-

000 per annum. This was what we might ex-

pect from the Harrisonburg terminus; while from

be known. Mr. Mayo sustained his proposition, address ing to the meeting a forcible argument in behalf of the Northern route, not only for its superior advantages in a commercial point of view, but as the best for the purpose of harmonizing the in-terests of Virginia, and preserving the integrity of the internal improvement party. He, too, exroad on the score of the immense benefits it would bestow upon Richmond; benefits which he consi-

dered had never been exaggerated.

Mr. Gilmer vindicated himself from interences of sinister designs, which might be drawn from allusions to him as the gentleman from Al bemarle. He denied that he spoke for Albemarle; he had warned his friends not to send him any request to represent her; telling them if they he should turn his back upon her-and he had not said one word against the Northern route .-He claimed to be a citizen of Richmond, and he course he recommended, he deemed to be the very best to secure an embarrassed and wise decision by the stockholders, and to preserve the harmony of internal improvement interests.

Mr. Thomas L. Beazley briefly sustained the Northern route, setting forth its advantages. He spoke of the presensions of Charlottesville, which seemed, he said, to regard itself as the centre around which the whole internal improvement system must revolve. He spoke of dining with a friend once near Charlottesville, who, after dinner, took him out to show him the future site of the Capitol of Virginia, and took a pole with him to measure off the Capitol Square! Mr. B. also enlarged upon the natural and acquired advantages of Richmond, and among other things speaking of her water power, declared that it was sufficient to "turn the solar system" - whereat there was a good deal of merriment. Mr. B., however meaning his remark no doubt as an extravagan comparison, where it was not easy to find one ready and commensurate. me further conversation ensued, after which

Mr. Gilmer desired to withdraw his proposition; but objection was made on the ground that the amendment would be withdrawn with it Mr Mayo's amendment was carried with a vote bor dering on manimity. A committee was then appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the meetadjourned The voice of the city is truly reflected in the

vote of the meeting. There can be no doubt that the interests of Richmond would be best promoted by the continuation of the road to Harrisonburg .- [Times.

A MELANGE.

The following miscellaneous article appears in that excellent paper, the "New Orleans Courier," of the 27th ult. Whilst exposing some of the ill-natured blunders of the Whig press, it falls into some amusing errors of its own:

"The Bulletin of this morning contains a stupid article, copied from some other Whig newspaper, inquiring whether Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan, or any other member of the cabinet, has a son or son-in law serving in the army. It is well known that Mr. Polk has no children, and that Mr. Buch-anan never was married. Mr. Marcy and Mr. Cave Johnson are without children. All the other members of the cabinet are too young to have sons of sufficient age to bear arms, or daughters old enough to give them sons-in-law. We can tell Puddinghead one thing, however, which be may or may not know already - which he may re-peat for the benefit of his Whig brethren-those patriotic American citizens who are aiding the enemy by spreading false accounts of their coun try's ability to carry on the war, while they affect to find fault with others for not sending sons and sons in-law to battle, when they have no such relations-we can tell those gentry that Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Cave Johnson bore arms in defence of the nation's rights in the last war with England."

the cabinet are as effectually conducting the bat- | 20 nett. tles of their country at home, as if they were nn-

posed that this patriotic feeling which has urged William H. Polk, ever since the war commenced, to surrender his delightful office in Naples, and to ask a commission in the army, might have saved him from the rabid criticism of the Whig press, even if it could not have secured their praises. But the Philadelphia "North American" has had the miserable taste to fling its poisonous weapons at Major Polk. This attack has drawn down the tollowing severe rebuke from the Philadelphia "Spirit of the Times;"

"The vituperative remarks in the North American of yesterday, in relation to Major W. H. Polk, would pollute the columns of any paper pretending to the least respectability. Such language and such personality never found a place in the old United States Gazette, under the regime of Mr. Chandler. He never permitted him-self to forget that, although a politician, he was still a gentleman. And we are convinced that the Whigs of this city admired such conduct, and must feel a disgust for an uncalled-for virulence, so calculated to reflect disgrace upon them, as a body professing to respect the courtesies of life and the amenities of political warfare. The N. American will have to acquire a little of the cour-tesy that distinguished its amiable predecessor, it

it do not wish to glory in the title of the 'Paul Pry' of federalism."
"Mr. Buchanan was never married," as the N. Orleans Courier states. But both Messrs. Marcy and Cave Johnson are blessed with children; and two of Mr. Marcy's sons are now in the service of their country, in California—one in the army and the other in the navy. The Postmasmaster General has no sons old enough to wield a sword—nor are the sons of either Messrs, Walker or Clifford old enough to take the field. The Section of the sons of t cretary of the Navy has one son in the navy. So much for the family of the members of the Cabinet. But the Courier has sent us back to the annals of the last war, and we must "improve the occasion," as the sacred desk has it, to tell an an-ecdote of the absent Secretary of War, which is too good in itself to be lost to our curious readers. We have repeatedly heard the story, and we wouch for its anthenticity, as follows:
William L. Marcy was not in the regular ar-

my, but served in the campaign of 1812, on the

northern frontier. He was an officer of a light

infantry company from Troy, New York, which

was stationed at French Mills, now the town of

Fort Covington,) in Franklin county. The troops at that place, hearing that a company of the enemy were at St. Regis, an Indian village on the St. Lawrence, marched on the night of the 22d of October to St. Regis, and captured the B itish force at that place. Among the trophies was a British flag, which was the first taken on land, in the war. Ex Governor Marcy was an officer of inferior grade, and claims no peculiar merit for taking the flag. The British company - Canada tops, not regulars—were in a house built of square timber, as were the other houses of the village; and he went with a file of men, broke open the door himself, and took the arms from the hands of the soldiers. The number was forland, as it was generally said and believed .-This circumstance was once mentioned to Gen Cass, when Mr. Marcy was present; and he controverted it, and stated he had taken prisoners in Michigan before that date; but those whom he assisted in taking were recaptured. Not so with those whom Mr. Marcy assisted to take. They were sent to Plattsburg and thence to Greenbush, near Albany, and afterwards exchanged for American prisoners, Immediately after this occurrence, the troops to which e belonged went to Champlain and joined Gen'l Dearborn, when he moved from Plattsburgh with the main army towards Canada. He was with Col. Pike and his regiment when he went on a night expedition into Canada to break up a British encampment upon the l'Ecole river; which upon the whole, was rather an unfortunate movement. He found the encampment, but the troops which had occupied it retired on his approach and some confusion occurred, in which our forces fired on each other; but not much injury ensued.

He was also in the campaign in 1814, and was stationed at the city of New York. Thus, Gov. Marcy was among the first to reap he "fruits of victory," and gave a new and beautiful turn to the saying for which he was once so much and so unnecessarily abused. We say unnecessarily, because no governor of the State of New York was ever more remarkable for his liberality to his political opponents. No one ever claimed fewer of the spoils of office for his own triends, or was less proscriptive towards his oppo nents .- [Union.

NAVAL - The U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Sam'l Mercer, bearing the board pendant of Commodore Bolton, dropped down on Wednesday from the Navy Yard to the anchorage-bound to the coast of Africa. The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. Crabbe ternoon under sail. Commodore-George W.

MARRIAGE. Married, by the Rev. Martin Dunn, on the 21 ept., at Willow Grove, Orange co., Va., Col. WILLIAM H. CARUTHERS, of Rockbridge co., Va., to Miss Ann Hersey, the daughter of William

FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA THE POCAHONTAS, Captain Gidings, I will receive freight early to morrow (Sa-turday) morning for the above places, till 2, P. M., and will leave the whart at 4, P. M. Shippers of hogsheads will please make enquiry at our office before sending them down. Passage

and fare to Baltimore only \$5. Sept. 10-2t HENRY LUDLAM & CO. FOR SALE-An excellent family HORSE, young and sound, warranted perfectly gentle in harness. ntle in harness. Apply to Ag'ts and Coll'rs, Lisle's Row.

NEW SONG, BY OPL. NASH AND WOODHOUSE have just published, for the Piano Forte and Guitar, a beautiful fittle ballad entitled "Gentle Words," by the above favorite Composer.

WALKING CANES. NASH & WOODHOUSE have just opened a fine assortment of Gentlemen's Walking Canes, consisting of Whalebone, with crook Pearl and Ivory heads: Rattan Crooks: Riding Whips, with loaded and Pearl heads; Hickory Crooks, of different colors and sizes; and twisted Whalebone, with loaded and Pearl heads. Sept. 10

STANDARD EDUCATIONAL WORKS.
Lately published.
Baldwin's Pronouncing Gazetteer—6th edition. Arnold's Series of Greek and Latin Books. Anthon's Series of Classical Works, Ollendort's French, German and Italian Book Willard's School and College Histories. Willson's School and College Histories. Taylor's Manuals of History, Davies' Course of Mathematics. With all the standard school and collegiate Books in general use, for sale low at the Book-

Sept. 10 DRINKER & MORRIS. SUPERIOR COLOGNE. THE subscriber has this day received a lot of 1 J. M. Fariner's unrivalled Cologne, in va-

being superior to any he has ever offered to his customers heretofore. ALEX. DUVAL, Druggist, Sept. 10 Richmond Academy.

HIS Institution will be re-opened on the first Monday in October

Mr. ALEXANDER MARTIN will have particularly charge of the higher classical depart-Mr. BARTLETT A. CURTIS will assist in both the Classical and Mathematical departments.

Other teachers have been conditionally engaged, and will be employed in due proportion to the number of students admitted.

C. CROZET, Principal.

C. CROZET, Principal. Sept 10-coi4thOct.

SPLENDID Seven-Octave Piano. D H. TAYLOR will this day open, from the

CLARK, of New York, a superb Seven-octave Rosewood Æolian Piano Forte, with Ives' Patent Tuneable Reeds. Professors Amateurs, and all others interested, are invited to call and examine this magnificent Instrument, as it will be found to be far superior in tone and finish to any Piano ever offered for sale in this market. P. H. TAYLOR. 160 Main street.

M ANAGERS' OFFICE-D. PAINE & CO.
This Day-\$12,000, 4,000, 2,415, 1,000,
&c. 66 Nos., 11 drawn. Tickets 4
Drawn Nos. of Maryland Consolidated, 119: 40 48 8 67 42 66 22 9 4 63 52 11

Drawn Nos. of Delaware, 214: 50 18 64 66 52 25 36 12 9 57 31 27 Drawn Nos. of Grand Consolidated, Extra. 36: 52 57 7 42 22 9 45 41 17 19 60 28 Drawn Nos. of Spequehanna, 41: 60 45 8 14 61 56 10 50 59 28 31 49 34

UCK'S OFFICE, Wall Street, opposite City Hotel.
For This Day—\$12,000, 4,000, 2,415, 1,750, 1,000, &c. 66 Nos., 11 drawn. Wholes 4; halves arms in defence of the nation's rights in the last with England."

It may be truly said that the President and all through the said that the President and the sai

Also, the Dollar Lottery-\$3,000 Capital, 66

COMMERCIAL RECORD

RICHMOND MARKETS, Sept. 9. TOBACCO-Receipts and inspections falling off, with less animation in the market, and slight decline in prices. We quote Lugs \$1.75 a 3.00; common leaf 3.25 a 4.50; midding 5.00 75; good 6 25 a 8 00. No fine inspecting FLOUR-Flour \$51 a 51; demand slight. WHEAT-105 a 110 cents-the latter only

for best white. OATS-50 c. from depot, 45 c. from vessels CORN-65 cents-dull. CORN MEAL-75 a 80 cents per bushel Sales of country meal at 80 cts.
PROVISIONS.—Bacon: Smithfield and City cured, 11 cents; Hams 114 a 12 c.; Western Sides, 94 a 10 cents; Shoulders, 74 a 84 cents Supply and demand fair. LARD-12 a 124

FISH-North Carolina Herrings on 86 2 5 50 from second hands; none in first hands, COTTON-11} a 12 cents per lb. CATTON-113 a 12 cents per lb.
CATTLE-For Cattle from the scales, gross weight, \$2 25 a 3 00; nett 5 00 a 6, according to quality. Sheep: \$1 50 a 2 50. Hous: \$6 50 a 7 00. STATE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Beverley Blair, Licensed Stock Broke State Stock 6 per cents—par value \$160. Held at 102 and interest.

Corporation 6 per cents—par value \$100. No sales since payment of July interest.

James River and Kanswha Bonds, gueranteed by the State—in demand at par and interest.

Exchange Bank Stock—par value \$100. Last sales at \$100. at \$1034. Farmers' Bank Stock-par value \$160. Last says at \$99 Virginia Bank Stock-par value \$70. Last salesa

Virginia Bank Stock—par value \$70. Last sales at \$66—in demand at 66.

Manchester Cotton and Wood Manufacturing Stock—par value \$100—held at \$25.

Richmond Fire Association Stock—par value \$20—ast sales \$31.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomic Railroad stock—par value \$100—held at \$95.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomic Certificates of Debt—par value \$100—held at \$95.

Richmond and Louisa Railroad stock—par value \$100—last sales at \$25; now held higher. NORFOLK MARKETS, Sept. 8.

Business continues very dull, and but little produce of any description arriving. 3000 bush els prime White Corn sold since our last at 70 cents per bushel for milling purposes. Flour is of dull sale, we quote new superfine at 56 p bbl. for good brands; oats 55 cts. per bushel. The receipts of Staves are principally confined to Red Oak hhd., which command 26 per M.

MARINE JOURNAL PURT OF RICHMOND. riigh Water this day, at 41 o'clock P. M. ARRIVED,

Schr. Joseph Lybrand, Teal, Philadelphia, Au-thracise coal, to J. Davis. Schr. Courier, Couch, New York Schr. Greenway, Couch, New York. Schr Alderman, Moore, New York. Schr. J. C. Doughiv, Murphy, New York. SAILED

Sehr Rainbow, Dickerson, Boston, Schr. William Appleganth, Kent, Babimore Schr. Bengal, Crouch, New York.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. 4 J. W. Randolph & Co.'s Bookstore, 121 Main 2 9 a M 12 M 3 t M 5 F 80 83 83 84 78 81 81 Dr. Boynton's Lectures.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH,
ELECTRO MAGNETISM, &c

DR. BOYNTON would respectfully announce
to the citizens of this city, that he will give the second Lecture upon, and practical exhibi-tion of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, together with a variety of new and beautiful Philosophi-cal Experiments, at Exchange Hall, on This

(FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 10th.
All the apparatus used in any of the Telegraph offices, the Telegraph itself, including the Galvanic Battery, Register, Relay and the Wines will be put up, and names and messages, (such as the audience may request,) will be transmitted. from one end of the Half to the other—the who operation being explained. During the entertain ment, Dr. B. will introduce a variety of Philosophical Experiments of the most pleasing kind, a ustrating the latest discoveries in the science Electro Magnetism, by a very extensive at

Single Tickets 50 cents; a gentleman and two ladies \$1; families of six persons \$1 50-to be had at the Exchange Hotel, Nash & Woodh use's Doors open at 71-Lecture to commence at o'clock.

NEW GOODS

R ECEIVED yesterday per Darracon and A. Black Silk Lace, all widths Black Sink Fringe, wide Muslin, Ashburton and Bobin Edges Ladies' Worsted Caps Scissors; Silver Thimbles Shaded Worsted Braids Velvet Bags; Linen Buttons Agate Buttons-fancy

Gentlemen's super Fancy Cravats Gentlemen's super Fancy Scarts Gloves and Suspenders Standing Collars, &c., &c. We shall now be receiving every day no Goods, and we invite a call from all in west ashionable and good Goods, We shall open in a day or two a large lot Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Sept. 10 CHENERY & HARTWELL. TURPIN & CO.'S PRIZE OFFICE.- N 104, East Main street.

Let all other Venders boast as they will,
TURPIN & CO. sell prizes still.

Drawn Nos. of Leesburg Lottery, 35, Sept. 61.

38 1 65 28 25 55 36 14 10 2 f6 20.

Half Ticket, Nos. 14 36 55, a prize of 100 dollars, sold and paid by TURPIN & CO. lars, sold and paid by TURPIN & C 3,000 DOLLARS! 1000 DOLLARS! FRIDAY-Leesburg, Extra, No. 27. Capals: \$3,000, 1,000, 500, &c. 60 Nos, 9 draws

Tickets 1; halves 50 cts., qurs. 25 cts. Sept. 10 TURPIN & CO. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY J. WARROCK, THE VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1848.

CALCULATED by David Richardson, Louisa county, Va.—containing, as usus the times and places for holding the various La Courts; Representatives in Congress for ginia and North Carolina, Senate and Hou Delegates of Va. Songs: "Johnny Sands," mic; "Nay, tell me not;"- Philosophy for timer; Tabular Statement, showing the exter each State in square miles; Perfection, or a l chelor in pursuit of a wile, an excellent per The Bride's Departure; The last wish of an C nithologist in regard to his burial place; Riddi Charades, Conundrums, Enigmas, and a varie of other entertaining pieces. J. W. would interm his readers, particula his country triends, that his Almanack is a filled up with advertisements, the reading

which, for twelve months, he thinks, must be cessively dry-but it is made up of READABLE riously shaped bottles. He can recommend it as ter, calculated to amuse the young members their families, if not themselves. May be hope for a share of patronage? DR. BEACH'S MEDICINES AND PRA TICE. TOHN T. WALSH, Eclectic Medical Age J keeps on hand a general assortment of Beach's Medicines, which are so deserved pular for their efficacy in curing diseases of types and grades. Beware of the thousand

one patent nostrums, (of the ingredients of wh corrosive sublimate, under the garb of "a table medicine,") and purchase Dr. Beach's town or country promptly filled by JOHN T. WALSH,

Below Old Market, Main Street August 25-cwif FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest b the 25th October, that being Court-day, being 500 and 600 acres of LAND, the most value part of the "FRESCATI ESTATE." T are about 225 acres cleared; there are two which contain about 140 acres of the best on the original tract, now richly taken in and there are 45 acres in lots for tobacco, finest state for the planter; the remainder is best kinds of timber, such as locust, some nut, oak, hickory, and all the usual growth South-west mountain land. It is There are no improvements on it except to pens. There is a beamiful cite for a da house, elevated, but easy of access, and leve

I will sell it as a whole tract (it would ma delightful homestead,) or I am willing to it so as to suit purchasers, provided they wi it all. The fencing is principally of locus chesnut. The situation is a desirable one, as believed that the Louisa Raifroad, when exed, will pass by it.

TERMS OF SALE .- The land to be sold ! third of the purchase money paid down in and a credit of one, two and three years to residue of the purchase money, in equal ments, secured by bonds, with approved per security, and a deed of trust on the land to the payment of the bonds as they become dis FRANCES T. BARBOUR. Executrix and Devisee of the

Orange C. H , Aug. 31, 1847 -cids